NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1880.

IRELAND'S HEALING SHRINE.

OPINIONS AS TO THE SO-CALLED MI-RACCLOUS CURES AT KNOCK. Catholic Clergymen Cautious About Speaking Before the Beenius of the Pape's Investiga-tion are Made known-Protestant Clergy-men Outspoken-What Dr. Hammond Says.

The reports of miraculous manifestations and cures at Knock Chapel, in Ireland, have attracted a good deal of attention among think-ing men of all classes. With the view of learn-ing their opinions on the subject, a reporter of THE SUN has visited a number of prominent men in this city, and the result is given below Father M. J. O'Farrell of St. Peter's, at Bar-clay and Church streets, said: "The Roman Catholic Church will accept only with great aution stories of miraculous occurrences. With reference to miraculous cures, the rule to take nothing as a miraculous cure that might have been produced by ordinary medicine. 1 have heard that many of these cures have been made at Knock Chapel. I am told that the list now numbers 580. I have heard some personal relations of cures that seemed to be marvellous. One case occurred within my own observation recently. I knew a man who was troubled with varicose vein. It burst at the foot, and he was made lame. He was obliged to wear an elastic sitk stocking, and could walk very little. Most of his going about was in the cars. He told me that be had heard of great cures performed by the application o ent from the wall of Knock Chapel. I told him I thought his affliction was of too trivial a character to be the subject of a miracle. I recommended him to try the ordinary medical treatment. Nevertheless, one Saturday night he had an application of the cement. He told me that he slept soundly, without noticing the usual pain of the varicose vein. The next morning all traces of the trouble were gone. Even the scar where the varicose vein had broken was gone. That was three weeks ago. He was at church yesterday, feeling well. Now.

even such testimony as that would not be re-ceived as evidence of a miraculous cure, because the cure might have been made by medicine.

carricules awaiting proof.

"Although I have read much in the newspapers about the miracles at Knock, and have heard them talked of, I cannot say that I have formed any opinion yet. I am waiting for the official report on the case, which I should consider the best evidence. Archbishop MacHale of Truam has ordered such an investigation to be made. That will be done with naution. All the testimony will be affect thorpughly, and the report will be made to Archbishop MacHale. He will make his report, bounded on what he learns through that investigation, conducted with all the formalities of a tourt. Then the matter will be referred to bome, when another careful investigation will se made by a commission appointed in Rome. When I have heard the result of those compissions I shall be able to form an opinion, it is no new thing for such cases to be investigated. Sometimes they are found to be delusions. The Catholic Church is always slow to accept belief in a miracle. The proof of a miracle must be very strong indeed. If a man roes away and geta cured after the alleged performance of the miracle, his evidence would not be considered to be of any value. To make a cure miraculous, it must be instantaneous. I knew of a case of a indy who was cured, she alleged, by an application of the vestments of a Montreal priest named Olier. There was a community in Montreal that had some of these vestments, which were said to have curative powers. This woman had applied to the Sisters for relief, and finally got an application of these vestments. She went away and was cured. An effort was made to have considered to be of any value. To make a report. Rome would not accept any testimony as preving a miracle when the cure took place some time after the visit, or was not beyond the power of medicine. It was the same way. The commission that was appointed in Olier's case is yet sitting. I believe, and has not made a report. Rome would not accept any testimony as preving a miracle when the cure took place some time after the visit, or was CATHOLICS AWAITING PROOF. enough to convince the judges, and they re-jected it. I shall await the report of the com-mission appointed by Archbishop MacHale beforming my opinion on the Knock Chape.

manifestation.

Father Jno. Farley, private secretary to Cardinal McCloskey, and that he had not investigated the Knock Chapel manifestations, and therefore could express no opinion about them. He had not heard that any official report had yet had not heard that any official report had yet been made with reference to them, either in this country or in Europe. He had read some accounts of the cures reported in the newspa-pers, but could not consider them in the light of evidence upon which to found an opinion. what DB. COLYER SAYS.

The Rev. Bobert Collyer, pastor of the Unitarian church at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, said: "I think that a people who are half starved are apt to see such visions as were alleged to have been seen at Knock Chapel. The old Highlanders, who very seldom had enough to eat, were forever seeing apparitions of one sort or another, usually in the line of something that was exciting them—something they were thinking of. I think it is natural that those poor creatures who say those visions or

something that was exciting them—something they were thinking of. I think it is natural that these poor creatures who saw those visions or appearances at Knock Chapel, in the midst of their appeals to the Virgin and the saints to help them out of their trouble, should fall into such delusions. As to the cures that are resorded, there have been many such that need not be accounted for by miracles. I have the bothache sometimes, but I never have the toothache sometimes, but I never have the toothache when I am preaching, because my mind is so absorbed in what I am doing that I do not think of it. It is said that Joe Jefferson news has the dyspensia when he is playing Rip Van Winkle. He puts it that Jefferson has the dyspensia but Rip does not have it. Fersons in pain often become absorbed in something that makes them forget their pain for the time. I have found myself with a terrible backache after preaching. Doubtless, if some of these cases of alleged cures were followed up it would be found that after the excitement had passed away the patients came into the same condition that they had before they went to Knock Chapel. This is not the day of miracles. Put these stories to the test offscience, and it will be found that you must put in a doilar's worth of effort to get a doilar's worth of cure. It is the old story of trying to get something for nothing. But, as the countryman said. You can't get nothing for nothing. A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

for nothing."

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

Dr. Edouard Seguin, Sr., author of a work on the physiological method of treating idiory, and other works treating of peculiar mental phenomena, said. Such alleged occurrences as those at Knock Chapel presuppose two delasions—one of the person who thinks he cures, and the other of the one who believes he is cured. Such phenomena have been recorded in all nations and at all times. They are most frequent when a nation is on the decline. We are apt to call such things miracles because we do not know the laws under which the phenomena are examined, some parts will be found to be objective, some subjective, and some relative. When you have thrown out all the dies, all the impositions and all the delusions, you can probably account for all the cures by known natural laws. Generally such phenomena occur in mountainous places. The pigrims are obliged to take long journeys to get there. Possibly they are benefited by the journeys: possibly they are benefited by the j

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGiynn, rector of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-ninth street, said that he had made no investigation of the Knock chapel manifestations, and would prefer for the present, to say nothing about them. A MOODY AND SANKET CURE.

Dr. Fordyce Barker, President of the New York Academy of Medicine, said: "I have not read much about Knock Changel, for I have been around most of the summer, and have been very busy since my return. As to the wonderful cures that have been reported, the medical books are full of similarly strange cases. A case was brought to my attention where a woman claimed to have been ured, its was alleged, by the power of prayer, after she

had been eight years under the care of many different physicians without benefit. It is hardly possible to suggest a remedy which nad not been thoroughly tried. She told me that her father, mother, and brother-inlaw became greatly interested in the meetings of Moody and Sankey. The house which before was gloomy, became cheerful and animated from religious exaltation and the singing of hymns. Prayers were sent up at the meetings for her conversion, and at last, to use her own words, she experienced religion. She then prayer mostfervently, night and day, for death or recovery, so that she might no longer be a burden to her friends, and her prayer was in a great measure answered. I visited her again, and found that in fourteen months she had laid neither convulsions, paralysis, nor curvatures, that formerly afflicted her. Nevertheless, I do not believe that structural or organic changes can be made by that sort of curing. It is possible that cures may be made in psychological cases, but I should not call them miracles."

call them miracles."

THE REV. DR. BEVAN'S OFINION.

The Rev. Dr. Liewellyn Bevan, pastor of the Brick Church, in Fifth avenue, said that he had read very little about the Knock manifestations, but what he had read had given him the impression that it was "unutterable tomicolery." It seemed to him that it was very much like the affair of Our Lady of Lourdes. "I have been at Lourdes," he said. "and have seen the wonderful remains there collected; but it is not necessary to account for such phenomena by miracles. The medical books are filled with similar cases. There may be some yet unexplained force that operates, we know not how, to bring about these so-called wonderful cures. Many of them often prove to be transitory. There was the well-known Rev. Mr. Van Meter, who believed for a long time that he had teen cured by Dr. Newton, the physician who was said to have made such wonderful cures in London, and who had piles of crutches of those to whom he had given relief. We might have erected a chapel and shrine for Dr. Newton and canonized him with as much propriety as some of these other performers of alleged miracles. But Mr. Van Meter's cure did not last, as many others do not when the excitement of the occasion has pussed. Possibly there are curative forces and powers of which we know nothing except their effects, but we need not call them miracles." THE REV. DR. BEVAN'S OPINION.

THE REV. DR. TYNG'S VIEW OF IT.

The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., said: "My knowledge of Knock is gained from my travels through Ireland this year, but I did not get time to visit Knock Chapel. I went to Lourdes, in France, and, so far as I can judge, the phenomena at Knock are of the same nature as those at Lourdes, except that at Knock the apparition was connected with the image of the Virgin. The chief point I would make with reference to the Knock manifestations is that they are appearances of the Virgin Mary only. In this respect they differ from the appearances in the early ecclesiastical history of such superstitions, which were marked by appearances of our Lord Jesus Christ. I was much struck with the words of Father Cinci which I saw in a French paper. He said that the higher classes in France are without religion; that the literary classes of France are sceptics and infidels; and that the religion of the lower classes is what is called the sweet superstition of the Virgin Mary. That is an explanation to me why such an apparition of the Virgin. It is simply an expression of the sentiment of the common people. The apparitions always appear to peasants, and I look upon that as a striking fact. It is contrary to the whole scheme of Roman Catholic theology at the outset, because the appearances that are working the miracles have no reason for their power in that theology. If they were appearances of our Lord Jesus Christ there would be some logic in them. As yet Knock has not the imprimater of the authority of Rome that has been given to Lourdes. My disposition is to look at the philosophy of the superstition. I cannot look at it as anything out a superstition. It has no definite connection with religion. If it was a manifestation of our Lord Jesus Christ could see some logic in them. As yet Knock has not the imprimater of the authority of Rome that has been given to Lourdes. My disposition is to look at the philosophy of the superstition. I cannot look at it as anything out a superstition. It has no definit

DR. HALL NOT AT KNOCK. The Rev. John Hall, D. D., of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, contradicted a report that he had visited Knock in the course of his recent journey abroad. He said that he had passed only a short time in Ireland, and had heard but little said there about the apparition at Knock Chapel. He thought they had had so much of that sort of thing that this one was not pecuthat ort of thing that this one was not peculiar. He believed that there was but one view of the subject among intelligent Protestants, who would smile and pity the credulity that was imposed upon by such superstition. He had no means of knowing the estimate of the matter by intelligent Catholics, and had not investigated the subject so as to form an opinion.

DR. HAMMOND SPEAKS PREELT. Dr. William A. Hammond said: "These things have been known in all ages of the world. They are not peculiar to Christianity, nor to the Virgin Mary, nor to any saints of the Christian calendar. They were equally manifested by the heathens. Even now they are witnessed among the most swage nations. nor to the Virgin Mary, nor to any saints of the Christian calendar. They were equally manifested by the heathens. Even now they are witnessed among the most savage nations. They are exactly upon a par with the performances of the famous Zouave Jacob and of Johanna Southcote. or Our Lady of Lourdes, or of animal magnetism, or of Lobe, the famous miracle worker of a few years ago, who used to eurs convuisions, paralysis, and deainess. George Fox, the colobrated Quaker, was another of the kind. He used to cure iame people. Then there was the famous Valentine Greatcakes, in the reign of Charles II. who cured aguate, epipepy, deafness and other affections of the nervous system, the muscles, the nerves, and the imagination. Even in this city, a few years ago, there was a Dr. Newton, who used to cure people by knocking them down. People would go to him on crutches, and leave their crutches behind because they had no further use for them. Anybody who can succeed in imposing upon people may effect such cures. We know that the same rules of evidence that are applied to the Knock cures are equally applicable to the historic cures by kings, by means of the laying on of hands. Therefore that sort of thing cannot be used to establish the truth of any religion. It made no difference with the cures of kings whether the kings were the worst scapegraces that ever lived. Charles II. who was a great rascal, cured just as well as the best of kings. Boswell mentions that the great Dr. Johnson was taken to be cured by the laying on of the kings. Boswell mentions that the great Dr. Johnson was taken to be cured by the laying on of the kings. Boswell mentions that the great Dr. Johnson was taken to be cured by the laying on of the kings. Boswell mentions that the great Dr. Johnson was taken to be cured by the laying on of the kings. Boswell mentions that the great Dr. Johnson was taken to be cured by the laying on of the kings. Boswell mentions that the great Dr. Johnson was taken to be cured by the couch was Edward the Confessor, and

cestors. INTELLIGENT CATHOLICS. "There are many infelligent Catholies who do not believe in the winking Virgin, or Our Lady of Lourdes, or the Knock phenomena. Of this I am certain, that organic club foot deformity cannot be cured at Knock. Pessibly a spasmodic club foot might be cured there. They could not possibly cure a case of infantile paralysis, or locomotor ataxis, where the patient is unable to move the legs. Neither could they cure a case of progressive muscular atrophy. When they bring evidence that they have cured one such case at Knock, then it will be time to have a scientific investigation. "At the same time, I am entirely in favor of any one going to Knock who can be cured there. The thing to be done is to get people cured, no matter how. The fact that John Fox's son did not have the hay fever there proves nothing. It is not uncommon for a hay fever to skip a vear without the patient going to Knock or any other shrine. As a matter of fact, I have had fifty persons under my medical care who have been to Lourdes, and thought they were cured there, but found that they were not cured. No doubt the patients from Knock will come along in the same way in time. The cases that are cured are generally purely imaginary ills."

Knocked Down by a Salvation Army Soldier. Emil Leonhardt of Hoboken joined the Salva-tion arms recently. When he informed his employer. Fritz Echler, of what he had done, Mr. Kohler ridiculed him and advised him if he waited to be religious to join a church. This angred Leonhardt and he knocked his employer down. A warrant has been issued for the con-verts arrest.

THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL

ITS CLOSING SESSION IN PHILADEL-PHIA TESTERDAY.

tome Little Trouble at the Singing of a Dex ology which the United Presbyterians do not Like-Br. Dickey's Affecting Address PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The formal sessions of the Pan-Presbyterian Council were closed to-day. There will be, it is true, a great demonstration to-morrow. Something like a hundred pulpits are to be filled by these delegates, and some of them are to speak two and three times during the day. The session this morning was announced to be purely for miscellaneous business, but that did not prevent the apple of discord from being thrown in among the brethren, and for a moment it did seem as though, spite of the watchfulness of the Programme and Business Committees, there migh be a less pleasant ending of the Council than the beginning had been. It all arose out of the singing of the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Now, this is a Doxology which the United Presbyterian Church does not tolerate at all. That body believes in singing as a Doxology only such in spirationals as may be found in the Bible, and when the Committee of Arrangements were considering the matter of songs this very question came up. On the part of the churches which have no such conscientious scruples, it was decided to allow no songs to be sung which should at all offend the delegates from the United Presbyterian Church. The venerable scholar, Dr. Schaff of the Union Theological Seminary, at one of the meetings of the committee sake his bettern from the United Presoyterian Church how they would take it if some one should happen to suggest the singing of the Doxology referred to. He was told that if such a suggestion were made was told that if such a suggestion were made was told that if such a suggestion were made was told that if such a suggestion were made and the prestyterians. The matter was then left. The song books which the volunteer choir used had been scruulously arranged so as not to give offence to the United Presbyterian brethren. The Doxologies with which all the exercices have been closed were such as this body gave their sanviton to. Not once has the Doxology. Praise God." dec. been sung, and the part of such of the vast audience as did not understand the reason of such and mission. But this morning, in the exuberance of joy and in his exultation over the pasteral letter that had just been read. Dr. Schaff proposed that the audience take the privilege of leading in song away from the choir and sing the long metre doxology, and there has not been during all the session such soul-stirring music as was this song of "Old Bundred." But the Chairman of the meeting, Dr. Kerr did some of the other delegates, and Dr. Kerr did some of the other delegates, and Dr. Kerr did some of the other delegates from the United Presbyterian Church had bent treated that anything should have occurred to mar the harmonious relations. Dr. Schaff bounded to the platform. He said that he had suggested the sincing of the grand old Doxology because a United Presbyterian Church had bent rearest what anything should have occurred to mar the harmonious of the platform. He said that he had suggested the sincing of the grand old Doxology because a United Presbyterian Church had bent rearest what he had suggested the sincing of the grand old Doxology because a United Presbyterian church had bent rearest had a storn of application of the form of a platform of a

tions and peoples and kindreis and tongues shall stand before the throne and before the Lord."

The letter then went on to emphasize the acceptance of the Old and New Testaments as the only rule to direct action, to urge the maintenance of worship in the family circles, forecall the obligation and privilege of a faithful observance of the Lord's day, and to commend the missionary agencies and efforts of free churches. The letter concluded as follows: "Commending you to Good and the Word of His grace, we bid you farewell. Perfect be, of good comfort. Be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

After the diaposal of some purely business matters a farewell address was read by the Rev. Dr. Dickey of Philadelphia. Many of the delegates were greatly affected during its reading. Dr. Dickey said: "I rejoice when I think of the possible results we may find in this community that has been biessed with the direct impressions and influences of this greatigathering of Christ's servants. But what a speck in the field over which these sowers of the seed are soon to scatter! Who shall estimate the possible harvest? Who can tell the first gathering that shall griaden wounded France, whose crimson fields are white; and splendld Switzerland, that listens for the hushed voices of her old Reformers; and Belgium, breaking from her chains; and Holland, whose memories should be showers; and Spain, so full of promise; and Italy, whose rising chapels are grander than her galleries; and England. Ireland, and Sootland, where the soil was never richer and the sowers never more resolved to reap for Christ, and our neighbors of the north whose frankness will be the piedge of their fidelity, and Bohemia and the desert of the dark continent, and our own beloved land, that has not withheld its welcome—all shall bloom and bloading, and Scotland, where the soil was never richer and bear rich and abundant fruit, unless we waste these opportunities with a neglect that should turn our heritiage to others."

At t

Cincinnati's Art Museum. CINCINNATI, Oct. 2 .- The meeting of the com mittee to-day appointed to raise the \$150,000 necessary to secure the gitt of Mr. C. W. West for the establishment of an Art Museum showed a gratilying success. Mr. L. of an Art Museum showed a gratifying success. Mr. L. B. Harrison subscrahed \$3.000, and the following gentlemen gave \$1.000 each: John I. Stettinus, Thomas Emers's Sons, Ruius King, Robert W. Burnet, and Frankin Hank. Other subscriptions were reported, ranging from \$25 to \$500, the total amounting \$25 too. The sum remaining to be secured is only \$17.540. It is understood that the entire proceeds of the Exposition on closing day, next Saturday, will be given to this fund, and thus it is expected that President Ingalls, who, at the opening of the Exposition, announced Mr. West's munificence, may be able to give the full response of our citizens securing the long-desired Art Museum.

Killed by a Mule,

Benjamin Reid, a biacksmith of New Bruns-wick, N. J. was killed by the kick of a mule that he was shoring on Friday.

Constitution, bilionsness, and like avils yield to Tropis
Fruit Lazative. Pieseant to take. Druggiats sell it,—ade.

LUM'S GREENBACK LETTER.

Vigorous Comments on it by the Financi Agent of the Greenback Party. A GREAT STRIKE THREATENED, BUT NOT QUITE CONSUMMATED.

The letter of Mr. Dyer D. Lum, Assistant Secretary of the National Committee of the Greenback party, which was published in THE Sun yesterday, made talk among politicians The specific charge was made in the letter that Mr. George O. Jones, the Financial Agent of the National Greenback Committee, had received money from the Republican party to help the Republican ticket and prevent fusion Mr. Jones was at the headquarters of the Na-tional Greenback Committee, at the Albemarie Hotel yesterday. This is the place described in the letter of Mr. Lum as the "sumptuous parlors." The room is a well-furnished hotel pariors, with elegant carpet, lace curtains, sofa and chairs nicely cushioned, and a huge pier glass. Mr. Jones was writing vigorously at a very ricketty wooden table. An assistant was also writing at the same table. The floors were littered with Greenback documents. Mr. Jones said he was preparing an explicit denial of Mr. Lum's allegations for publication, He averred that he had not received money from the Republican party fund. He said. "I do not deny that I have collected money wherever I could for the aid of the Greenback cause. I have been to every man I knew who I thought could help me, and have collected all I could. Some of those menare Republicans, and some are Democrats. They are my friends. It is nobody's business who they are. If I should give their names awny I should be a great fool. I do not propose to tell the newspapers or any one else. As for Mr. Jewell, I have had no interview with him on the subject. I did meet him the other day coming out of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. I think he called me by the wrong name. That shows how intimate we are. Now, I do not dony that I have been doing all I could to help the straight Greenback ticket. That has been my open policy. I use whatever force I can to effect that object, Sometimes I work against Republicans, and sometimes against Democrats in the States where there is no Hapublican party. We have to work against Democrats in the States where there is no Hapublican party in Maine, I was always opposed to fusion and am now. I have no object in the heavy to work against Democrats in the States where there is no Hapublican party in Maine, I was always opposed to fusion and am now. I have no object in the new of the country of the should reporter referred to the Lum letter Mr. Jewell state in Fifth avenue. Mr. Jewell was overwheimed with business, and was about to start for his home in Connecticut. He shook The Sun reporter referred to the Lum letter Mr. Jewell shot off like a rocket, saving, as he flow. "I know nothing about it, and care less."

Subsequently parlor, with elegant carpet, lace curtains, soft and chairs nicely cushioned, and a huge pier

Subsequently Mr. Jones sent out the following denial:

Alexage Hove, New York, Oct 2, 1880.

The circular letter published in this morning's papera, and singled by Diver D. Lum, Assistant Secretary National Committee of the National Greenback-Labor party, so far as its contents relate to any understanding between Gen. Weaver and myself, or any connection with the Republican party regarding his or my churze in this canvasa, I pronounce one and all to be absolutely false, and declare that its publication at this time is an infamous effort to impose the motives and impair the influence of as pure a man as ever lived, and to disorganize the party he is honeally and extensive spending his own time and money and hazording his headiff the cassary to promote the same belief a server lived easily to promote the motive senders and no member of our party size without heading them as malinous slanders, but these falseshoots to be uttered in his pure the surface of the motive to be a server lived in the motive of the man size malinus slanders, which I pronounce their suthor to be, and whose first name should be spelled with an "Di instead of a "D."

Chairman New York State Committee, National Greenback Labor Party.

NOT BETTING THIS YEAR. An Offer to Wager \$10,000 on Hancock

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2 .- It has been the poast of Philadelphia Republican politicians for years that they have been able to pay election expenses with the bets they have won. To-day there is some anxiety manifested, and it looks as though any gains in the way of bets that Republicans may get will be based solely upon local elections. It appears that on yesterday evening a well-known and wealthy man announced at a club in this city that he had offered to bet \$10,000 even that Hancock would be elected. This man is not much of Democrat or Republican; he bets to win. Democrat or Republican; he bets to win. He could not find a Republican who would bet with him except at enormous odds. This morning he met George G. Pierie, who is Secretary of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, and also financial editor of the Philadelphia, and also financial editor of the Philadelphia North American. Pierie, said he, 'Fli put up \$10,000 ns a pool, and I'll give you \$50 if you'll find takers, that Hancock will be elected."

"Done," said Pierie: 'I'll place that money for you on 'Change within an hour."

Pierie is an active ardent Republican. He has a large acquaintance with the brokers on 'Change, He immediately went to them and said that here was a bona fide chance to form a pool to win \$10,000. He labored zealously for two hours, and in all that time he could not find a Republican broker who had faith enough in Garfield's election to be one of a party to make up the pool. The feeling among them seemed to be that Garfield's chance of election was altogether too small to warrant risking any money in it. Mr. Pierie returned to the gentleman and sorrowfully confessed "the Republicans were not betting with their party this year."

On Thursday evening of last week Solon B. He could not find a Republican who

not betting with their party this year."

On Thursday evening of last week Solon B. Smith, Secretary of the Republican Central Committee of this city, offered to bet \$2,500 to \$5,000 that Garfield would carry New York State in November, Mr. Charles W. McCune, the Buffalo member of the Democratic State Committee, at once accepted the wager, and proposed that the money should be then put up in the shape of checks. Mr. Smith thought that the checks should be certified, and promised to meet Mr. McCune in the Hoffman House on Friday evening. Mr. McCune was on hand with his money at the appointed hour, but Mr. Smith did not keep his engagement. Yesterday Mr. McCune received word from Mr. Smith that the gentleman who authorized him to make the bet had gone out of town, and he could not say when he would return.

NOT ALL FOR GARFIELD.

Gen. Hanepek's Friends in the Union League Club Starting a Movement to Help Him. The movement in the Union League Club o raise money for the election of Garfield in the name of the club has created a commotion among the members of the club who are supporters of Gen. Hancock. These gentlemen say that Gen. Hancock is an honorary member of the club, and that for that reason, and because many of the club's members are opposed to Garfield, it is not proper for the club to give money to the Republican managers in the club's name, Gen. Hancock's supporters in the club have initiated a movement to help his election. They issued yesterday the following circular:

"Members of the Union League Club who desire to contribute toward the necessary legitimate expenses of the campaign now in progress to secure the election of their illustrious honorary member. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, to the Presidency, can send their remittances to sat State Compitalier Frederick P. Oloott of Phelps, Stokes & Co. 47 Wall street. proper for the club to give money to the Repub-

dances to ex-State Comptroller Frederick I Olcott of Phelps, Stokes & Co., 47 Wall street,

MONMOUTH DEMOCRATS.

letting at Rest Idle Rumors of Disaffection over Miles Ross's Nomination.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 2 .- At the Demoeratic Assembly Convention of the Second Assembly District of Monmouth County, held at Colt's Neck to-day, David A. Bell of Matawan was nominated for the Assembly, and Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine of Neptune offered the Mayo W. Hazelline of Neptune offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted amid great enthusinem:

Wheres, Rumors have been circulated by our political opponents to the effect that disaffection exists amont, the Democrate of Momouth in regard to the Congressions and minimation, the said rumors being more especially pointed at portions of the Second Assembly District cherists with pride its resultation as the mainstay and bulwark of the Momouth Democracy, having ever maintained in this respect the same honorable relation to the rest of the county as Momouth herself occupies toward the remainder of the Third Congressional District; now, therefore.

manner of the filtre Convention, sensible of the supreme importance and soletim obligations of party feality and interest, and determined to terform their whole duty in this criss, hereby ratiles and approves with the most explicit, positive, and or relative remont, the nominal Keeples, that this Convention, reconstituting in their Democratic candidate a true and tried unple servant, who has repeatedly attested his fidelity to Hemocratic principles, and who, in the dark hour of 1870, was counted among the standards themplons of the rightfully elected President, hereby assures and piedges to the Hem. Miles Ross the loyal, hearty, and unanimous support of the Damocrate party in the Second Assembly District.

RIVER'S SPINNERS. FALL

sperintendents and Operatives in Conference -The Reduction of Ten Per Cent, as Yet Still Insisted On-An Excited Meeting. FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct 2 .- Last week the Fall River Board of Trade decided to reduce wages ten per cent, on Oct, 1. The reduction was planned in July, when cloth was up at 5% ents a yard, and when immense profits were being made. A conversation took place at that time between two manufacturers, one from Fall River and one from New Bedford, This developed the fact that a ten per cent, reduction would have to take place this fall any way. This was ascertained by a reporter of the Labor Standard, and published at the time. It was then denied, but when the notice of the reduction was posted it was belleved, and the excitement at once rose to fever heat. A meeting of the spinners was called at once, and, after a discussion of the matter a committee was appointed to pick out en mills to strike, and report to the next meeting on Tuesday evehing—a special general meeting to hear the report of the committee The committee reported against striking ten mills, and in favor of striking the whole city. The by-laws of the union provide that a strike can be ordered only by a special meeting for

that purpose, and then only by a two-thirds vote which must be taken by ballot. The meetwhich must be taken by ballot. The meeting was called for to-night, and has been the topic of discussion ever since. As the time neared things became more and more interseting. Manufacturers as well as operatives in the surrounding places were all watching for the result of the apinners' meeting, as what it decided in Fall River is also law for them.

This atternoon a deputation from the Board of Trade had a conference with a deputation from the Bpinners' Union to discuss the matter, in the hope that something could be done to avoid a strike. It should be stated that the Board of Trade consists of the treasurers of most of the mills here. Four of their number met to day, not as Board of Trade representatives, but simply in the unofficial cancelty of treasurers. Six spinners, including R. Howard, Secretary of the spinners, met the manufacturers, and they had a very lively but friendly discussion for three hours. As the spinners have asserted that the manufacturers were not paying them the ten per cent, which they voted them inst April, and that it was nearer three per cent, the manufacturers endeavored to show by their books that they were actually paying over that amount; that they were actually paying over that amount; that they were paying over 50 per cent, instead of 25 per cent. (The amount of the last two advances, one of fifteen per cent, and one of ten per cent. They endeavored also to show that they were paying more wages than outside corporations, and with the cut down would be paying more than others did. They asserted that the above fact made it hard to compete with those other corporations which ran more bours and paid less wages. Other matters were brought forward to show that which the manufacturers were doing the right thing by their help.

On the other hand, the spinners endeavored to show that the manufacturers were doing the right thing by their help.

On the other hand, the spinners endeavored to show that whice the fluctures howed that they were chaused in sizes; that is, they were paid a ce ing was called for to-night, and has been the topic of discussion ever since. As the time neared things became more and more inter-

brask.

Long before the time for the meeting to begin Spinners' Hall was packed to suffocation. The detutation reported, and when the roll was taken it was unanimous for a strike. The question was then, when should the strike take place and should they give the ten days' notice, as before? The whole matter was referred to a committee of one from each mill, with absolute power to decide when the strike shall take place. This puts the matter entirely into the hands of the operatives, and if the markets go worse the strike may not take place at all; but if there should be the least improvement every mill will be stopped unless the ten per cept, is returned. The decision is well received, and the operatives in the other branches will sustain them. The weavers are already on strike in the Barnard mill. For the last few days the price of cloth has gone up, and if it continues the strike will be inaugurated in less than a fortinght. Several leading manufacturers say to-night since the meeting that if prices continue to improve as they have this week the reduction will soon be returned, and perhaps not be taken off. The Republican managers are very much disturbed about this matter, as it will very seriously affect the vote here. The manufacturers have always controlled the Republican party here, and if this ere. The manufacturers have always con-rolled the Republican party here, and if this eduction goes into force and a strike takes lace it will add over 500 to Hancock's majority

MRS, BUCKLEY'S GOLD WATCH.

The Curtous Manner in Which it was Recovered Through Jane Callahan and her Lover. In the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, resterday, Jane Callahan, a seamstress, about 20 years old, of 345 East Thirty-sixth street, was accused by Detective Walsh of the Thirtyfifth street police of grand largeny in stealing a gold watch valued at \$50 from Mrs. Buckley of 508 Second avenue. The police had had the woman in their custody once before in connection with this case, and she had escaped from Detective Walsh and Policeman Peliet of the Thirty-fifth street police. Miss Callahan is a self-possessed, well-dressed, and good-looking young woman.

Mrs. Buckley had complained in the Thirty fifth street police station that while she was in a dense crowd on the sidewalk in Third avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, on the night of the great Tammany parade, her gold watch which was carried in her belt was stolen. Some which was carried in her belt was stolen. Some days after she had made her complaint. Jane Callahan entered the police station and said that she had a pawn ticket for a watch that had been stolen from a woman on the night of the parale. She surrendered it, saying that it was given to her by a young man who was courting her. The young man had instructed her to say to the sergeant at the deak that he select he watch; that he would not have done it if he had not been so much in want of meney; that he watch had been pawned for \$7, and he would be glad to return the pawn ticket to the owner of the proporty. The Sergeant detained Miss Callahan. The young woman did not object, and when she was asked whether she would find her friend who had taken the watch, she seemed to willingly consent. Detective Walsh learned from her that the young man worked in a lime yard at the foot of East Thirty-sixth street, and the detective and the young woman set out for the lime ive and the young woman set out for the lime

loot of East Thirty-sixth street, and the detective and the young woman set out for the lime yard.

Policeman Pellet was on duty near by and he accompanied them thither. They arrived at the lime vard about noon, and the young woman seld that she would go in and find the young man. The policeman let her go alone. There is no pier there, and the bulkhead, leaving room for one person at a time to pass between it and the water. Miss Callahan slipped into this narrow staces and disappeared. The policeman waited, but she did not return. Then they ran back to the avenue and down to the water again in Thirty-seventh street. Callahan could not be found. She had run through the yard to Thirty-seventh street and had hid herself in a doorway, where the policeman rustied past her. Then, as it was afterward learned, she hurried through several streets and escaped. The policeman didn't flod her that night, the 29th uit. They hunted for her for two days without finding her. She was finally arrested on information received from a policeman of the Thirty-fifth street, near First avenue.

The nawn ticket had been paid for by Mra. Buckley, and the watch but into the banis of the Property Clerk. It was produced at the trial. No one appeared to accuse the young woman of their, and she was discharged. The watch was returned to Mrs. Buckley.

A young man who said that his name was William Curtis, and that he lived in New York, was ar-rested on Friday by Policeman ambrose at Stapleton, Staten Island, for being drunk. The policeman, while taking his prisoner to Justice McCullengh's Court, was taking his prisoner to Jastice McCulledgh's Court, was antacked by Watson Brummond, who attempted to reace the prisoner. Drummond was also arrested, and the two prisoners were arraigned in court two-tier. Brummond was very intigitant at his series, and he received the attack upon the policeman in the court count. When Jistice Mctulidugh increases to punish him forces that the principle of the prisoners were also because the discount in the court count. The discount is the discount of the principle of the discount of the

MRS. ADAMS'S DISGUISE.

In Court in the Vells and Blue Gogglee the

The examination of Frank Elkington, whom Mrs. Margaret Miles of 134 East Fortythird street accuses of having visited her house, clad in woman's apparel, on Monday evening last, was continued in the Yorkville Police Court

Mrs. Cathorine Pendeys, who lives with Mr. Miles, testified that on the evening in question she saw two persons drive up to the door in a carriage. They entered the dining room and asked for "Mrs. Channing." The person in woman's dress moved so strangely and handled her fan so awkwardly that Mrs. Pendeys believed it was a man in disguise, and she told Mrs. Miles of her suspicion. She afterward saw the face, and is positive that it was the face of Elkington, whom she yesterday saw in court for the first time in men's clothing. She pointed out in the court room J. B. Berry of 45 West Twenty-ninth street as the man who accompanied Elkington.

Mr. Berry was sitting with Mrs. Lizzie Adams of 51 West Twenty-fourth street. Mrs. Adams was dressed in black silk, and she wore a fash-

of 51 West Twenty-fourth street. Mrs. Adams was dressed in black slik, and she wore a fashionable hat with plumes. As Mrs. Pendeys was about finishing her testimony Mrs. Adams quitted the court room with a colored servant. A monnent later she returned, wearing a hat, veils, and a shawl which made her appearance correspond with the description given by Mrs. Pendeys of the person disguised as a woman. Mrs. Fendeys was asked whether the person before her was the one who visited Mrs. Miles disguised as a woman. She said she did not think it was. Mrs. Adams was then called to the stand. Mrs. Pendeys examined her closely, and said the shawl and hat were not the ones worn by the disguised woman.

Mrs. Adams testified that she was not acquainted with Ekkington, and had not seen him before she came to court. She had first seen Mrs. Miles when she called at the latter's rooms one evening in the course of the week. She believed it was Wednesday or Thursday, but she was not sure. She had seen a report of the Ekkington trouble and a mention of Mrs. Welles's name in a newspaper. She desired to see Mrs. Welles for certain reasons, and had sought out her counsel for that purpose. Justice Bixby refused to allow Mrs. Adams to explain for what reason.] She went to Mrs. Miles's house only once, in a carriage, and in company with Mr. Berry. She awa Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Welles, and Mrs. Pendeys. She was dressed as she was in court, and had borrowed the hat and shawl from her servant. She did so to disguise herself, and she limped. She had no pistol, but held a black fan in her hand. Mrs. Miles offered to rate her veil, but she raised it herself. Nothing was said at her visit to indicate that they thought she was not a woman. She said there that she had come to have her fortune told. When she quitted the house she abandoned the limp.

Frank Elkington, the prisoner, in his own behalf testified that he did not know where Mrs. Miles lived, and was got there on Monday. He had not visited have veil guit and recover and he could prove it.

The

DR. FULTON EXCITED.

He is Reproved at his Prayer Meeting for

The Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, on Friday, published a letter in Brooklyn, announcing hat he was going to speak for Garfield in his Temple on Thursday evening next. The letter was written in a strain so offensive to conservative voters that it greatly displeased A. T. Heney, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Dr. Fulton's church, and at the close of the prayer meeting on Friday evening Mr. Heney stood up and announced that he disapproved of Dr. Fuiton's decision to carry politics into the church. "I was painfully surprised," said Mr. Heney, "to read that letter, and I could hardly believe my eyes. My God, have we come hardly believe my eyes. My God, have we come to this. Brethren, we should preach to sinners, and let politice alone. May the Lord help us."

"Amen," said Dr. Fulton, who evidently was irritated by the interruption of the meeting, and may the Lord help our dear brother. There is hope for him, and perhaps if he attends the meeting and hears my speech the result may be his conversion."

Mr. Heney wore a serious look as he arose again and said: "I hope the pastor will repent and forsake his sin, and ask for forgiveness for writing that letter."

Dr. Fulton, greatly excited, exclaimed in a loud tone: "Now, my brother, you have gone far enough."

Mr. Heney colored, but looked straight at the pastor. The congregation became excited, and many jumped to their feet to look at Mr. Heney. He did not say anything more.

pasior. The congregation became excited, and many immped to their feet to look at Mr. Heney. He did not say anything more.

Dr. Fulton then said excitedly, gestleulating:
"I am going to be free. I tell you that now, once and for all. If I can't preach for the right and speak for the oppressed and friendless in this place that God has given us, then I had better know it at once, and I will speedly go where I'll be free. I have studiously avoided preaching politics on Sunday, although I have fore in the tight to speak of a week night and speak of the keep compared to keep everybody in this church undisturbed and happy. I claim the right to speak on a week night, and ty God's help I will exercise that right on next Thursday evening. Those who wish to hear me can hear me, and those who do not may stay away."

Mr. Heney said that, as an official of the church, he was opposed to renting the building for a political mass meeting.

The prayer meeting closed without further talk, and the members decarted, excitedly discussing what had passed. Mr. Heney had not been informed that the Temple, the new name for the Brooklyn Rink, had been rented by the Republican Campaign Committee from other trustees, and had been paid for. He said vesterday that while he remained opposed to carrying polities into churches, and disapproved of Dr. Fulton's letter, he should make no effort to prevent the Republicans from using time hall. Mr. Heney has been one of Dr. Fulton's most ardent supporters, and some time are when Dr. Fulton and Deacon Young were quarrelling about the admission of a colored convert, Mr. Heney supported Dr. Fulton who was the colored man's advocate.

Dr. Fulton who certain the supported Dr. Fulton who been and described it as an attempt to buildoze" him.

BURGLARS IN A JEWELRY STORE, Difficult Work for any but Professionals, and

A burglary was committed in A. H. Schmidt's jewelry store, at 101 Beekman street, yesterday morning between 3 and 5 o'clock. There are indications that the robbery was by professional burgiars, but the value the plunder falls short of \$2,000, and the goods stolen are cheap silver watches and chains, which can easily be watches and chains, which can easily be identified and will be very hard to discose of. The thieves, after effecting an entrance through the west side door, drilled a hole just above the keyhole of a small from safe that stands in the centre of the store, with the intention of blowing up the lock, but abandoned this plan when half through the door, and decided to pry it open. They then filed a part of the casing away so as to make room for the casing away so as to make room for the chief the door open, twisting three two-inch steel holt out of their sockets. After rifling the store they left, not by the door through which they had entered, but another one, locking it carefull from the outside, and taking the key with them. In thiir hurry they neglected a couple of wooden doors that concealed another safe, set into the wall, which contained the more valuable part of Mr. Schmidt's stock.

Detective Carr of the Oak street station says that he has discovered a clue which promises to lead to the arrest of the burglars.

LOUISVILLE, Kr., Oct. 2 .- This was the last day of the Jockey Club races. First race, for heaten horses; horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs; twice, 7% lbs; three times, 10 lbs, mule heats. Talisman, 1, 1; Wampee, 3. 2. Hargrave's entry, 2, 3; Mayday, 4, 4. Time, 1:45;

1.40%
Second race, half mile dish, was won by Knight Templar, Callao second, and Maiagorda third. Thus, 0.49%, Third race, a handlean for all agest dash of one and one-righth miles. Goldbug won, Hargraves entry second, and Ida Davis third. Time, 2.00.
Fourth race, for two-sear-olds, three-quarters of a mile, won by Vallera, Pride second, and Lucy Long third. Time, 1.17.
Fifth race, for all ages, dash of four miles, won by Jim Maione, tien, Phillips second, and Belle of Nelson third. Time, 7.29).

Beath of One of Mr. Lorillard's Horses. LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Sportsman this morning says. M. P. Lordiard's (woves) and chestnut filly Paw Paw died at Newmarket allow days ago."

Stephen Lum's Death. Stephen Lum, a conspicuous Free Mason of Newark, died suddenly, of paralysis of the heart, at his home, at 17 Centre street, Newark, last night.

THE BALD EAGLE'S FLIGHT.

How he Came, Saw, Conquered, and Quitted

SWOOPING DOWN FROM HIS RAMAPO EYRIE ACROSS THE HUDSON.

Rockland, after Holding On for Two Years Against Odds-A Curious Bit of History. The news that the Bald Eagle of Westhester, otherwise known as Major-Gen. James W. Husted, had abandoned his eyrle on the Ramapo Mountains and effected a roost on his native Westchester slopes once more, reached Rockland County yesterday, on the one hundredth anniversary of the execution of Major John André in Tappan. The tidings carried joy to the Republican heart, and even those citizens on whose sidewalks the silent charcoal fiend had inscribed 329 on the previous night smiled when they heard the news. There were some expressions of regret that the Hon. D. Wiley Travis, who had acceptably represented the Third Westchester District in the Assembly, had been defeated, but they were feeble as compared with the rejoicings at the thought that the Bald Eagle had struck his

talons in prey on the other side of the river. Major-Gen. Husted's coming and going make a curious chapter in the political history of Bookland. The county has always given a pretty solid Democratic majority of about seven hundred. Two years ago some of the leading Republicans who had become tired of setting up candidates to be regularly bowled down

hundred. Two years ago some of the leading Republicans who had become tired of setting up candidates to be regularly bowled down turned their thoughts seriously to devices for beating their adversaries. Rich men who would spend their substance to get seats in the Assembly were not to be had. But a Republican who had made a study of Major-Geen. Husted's peculiar tactics in a Democratic stronghold in Westchester County was auddenly struck with a happy thought. "Why not get Jimmy to run over here?" he suggested. The point was seen and so was the Major-General, and things were fixed. The New York Central Railroad interest was not unfriendly to the Major-General, and the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and his carpet has were familiar objects in that campaign of 1878, it was a dark day for the honest Democracy of Rockland. When the morning of the day strict election dawned the Bald Eagle soared aloft with a placard inscribed "800 majority" in his talone. How a change of 1,500 votes was effected within a week's time only a few know, and they won't tell.

The Republican minority laughed and exulted over the joke they had played on the Democrats. "Now" said they, we have broken the back of the opposition, and next year we will elect a man of our own instead of the foreign Bald Eagle, But the Democratia laughed in 1879. The Bald Eagle would not let, go, and so firm had become his grip that the Republican jokers could not shake him off. He gobbled up the Assembly nomination after a short struggle, and the charried Republicans began to fear that instead of the party's running the Bald Eagle's majority fell to 74 th 1879, while Judge Robertson, who was a candidate for Senator at the same times condition easied for the party. They talked the situation over, and concluded to give the Bald Eagle's majority fell to 74 th 1879, while Judge Robertson, who was a candidate for Senator at the same times constituted for the power of the foreign and will be sean to fear that instead of the party. They succeeded. From over \$50 in 1378 the Bald

MATTERS AT DULCIGNO,

The Fleet Changing its Position—The French Meeting Not to be Held.

LONDON, Oct. 2 .- The correspondent of the Daily News at Rome telegraphs as follows: land, telegraphed to his Government that at th meeting of the British Cabinet Council in Lonion on Thursday it was decided to propose to the powers that the respite till Sunday, the 3d inst., asked for by the Porte, be granted. Italy

immediately adhered to the proposal."
GRAVOSA, Oct. 2.—The British man-of-war Teméraire and the Russian man-of-war Svetand started for Teodo, in the Bocca di Cattaro, to-day. Vice-Admiral Seymour has received

land started for Teodo, in the Bocca di Cattaro, to-day. Vice-Admiral Seymour has received orders to postpone the departure of the other vessels of the fleet until the 5th inst, when the decision of the powers is expected. The British torpedo depot ship Hecia, which has arrived here, will proceed to Corfu with 156 torpedoes and the eight torpedo boats she has on board.

Another British vessel, with munitions of war, is expected to arrive at Gravosa. The Russirn corvette Zemeuk will reconnoitre the Albanian coast before proceeding to Teodo.

Parts, Oct. 2.—It is stated that the meeting at the Cirque Fernando, called for Sunday, to protest against intervention in the East, cannot be held, the promoters of the demonstration not having fulfilled the requirements of the law on public meetings.

Parth, Oct. 2.—Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, replying to the question put forwarl in the Diet whether the Government would use its Influence to assure that no force be employed with reference to the cession of Dulcigno, &c., said: "The delay granted Turkey for the execution of the treaty of Berlin evidently proves that no power manifests any intention of making war against Turkey. The foreign policy of Austria-Hungary aims at assuring the European concert in the interest of peace. I cannot forstell what will be done in this matter; but according to the instructions to the Admirals of the fleets, there will be no disembarkation of troops.

The Steamer Issue Bell and Cargo Burned. NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 2 .- The Old Dominion line steamer Isaac Bell caught fire this afternoon while lying at the company's wharf in Portemouth, and was entirely destroyed, with her cargo of 750 bales of cotton and other merchandise. The cause of the fire, which originated in the forward hold, is unknown. No person was loured. The vessel had discharged her carryofrem New York, and was loading to sail for that port this atternoon. Efforth a smitch her failing, she was towed to the Saval Hospital flat and abandoned. She registered 1,612 tonnage, was built in 1988, and cost about \$230,083.

Dividends Watting.

The Commissioners of the Freedman's Savand Trust Company state that about \$100,000 of the dividend of ten per cent, recently declared by them still remains uncalled for. Depositors are urged to collect the amounts due them as promptly as possible. Pass books may be forwarded by mail or express or sent through batks.

Francis R. Gilbert of Delaware, by the Democrats of the Twenty-first New York District, comprising Che-nange, Delaware, and Ottago Counties. Thomas W. Hernion, by the Democrats of the First Alabama District. Judge Andrew McClain, by the Sixth District Tensases Republicans. Assembly Nominations.

William U. Lee, by the Democrats of Orleans

The Thermometer in New York Yesterday, At Hudnut's pharmacy at 3 A. M., 50°; 6, 50°; 9, 50°; 12 M., 61°; 3%; P. M., 65°; 6, 60°; 9, 50°; 17, 51°;

Signal Office Prediction. For the Middle States, southerly to wester! winds rising temperature and falling narometer, participally weather, and in northern portions light rains.

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS.

Gov. Cornell came up to the city yesterday and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rebecca Parker, a child, fell yesterday from a dithstory window of 176 Mailson street, and was killed.

The match between William Higher's Nelly and B.
Foster's Rand dit not come off at Fie wwood Park yesterday.

Sellin beting lame and Mr. Bluery paying forfeit. day, Seine being lame and Mr. Biglery paying lorfelt.
On Friday incht I same Littenhouse of Leegerten O,
while drunk, three has family out of dones and their set
dre to his dwelling. He was destroyed in the daws.
Robert Johnson of 468 Pearl street, who is well known
among the printers of this city as the man who took the
draf American printing press abroad, fell backward from
a truck, yesterlay, and was severely injured about the
bead.